Plaintiff's application fails to demonstrate he is entitled to either. For a preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order, Plaintiff must show (1) a strong likelihood of success on the merits of his claim, (2) the possibility of irreparable injury if preliminary relief is not granted and (3) a balance of hardships favoring the plaintiff, or alternatively, (1) a combination of likelihood of success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable harm or (2) that serious questions going to the merits are raised and the balance of

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hardships tips sharply in the moving party's favor. <u>See Save Our Sonoran, Inc. v. Flowers,</u> 408 F.3d 1113, 1120 (9th Cir. 2005); <u>Immigrant Assistance Project of L.A. County of Fed'n of Labor v. INS</u>, 306 F.3d 842, 873 (9th Cir. 2002); <u>Cassim v. Bowen</u>, 824 F.2d 791, 795 (9th Cir. 1987). Plaintiff's application, which merely provides various allegations against various individuals, fails to make the required showing for preliminary relief.

For summary judgment on his complaint, Plaintiff must demonstrate "there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and. . .[he] is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Plaintiff's allegations of retaliation fail to meet his burden of establishing there is no genuine issue of material fact.

Accordingly, Plaintiff fails to establish he is entitled to an injunction, whether preliminary or permanent. Based on the foregoing, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** Plaintiff's *ex parte* application is **DENIED**.

DATED: August 20, 2008

JOHN A. HOUSTON United States District Judge

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